



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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**We Have Received** a photograph of the apiary of Mr. John H. Thornton, of Lima, Ills. It shows 140 colonies of bees, but he says there are more over the hedge-fence. That is pretty well for a young man of 25 summers—and unmarried, too. He says he has been making bee-keeping his special business for six years, and that the prospect is good for this year's crop to amount to eight or ten thousand pounds. We have put it in our office album.

**The Election of officers for the Union** resulted in an average majority of over 100 in favor of the officers of last year. All the votes which were not for the re-election of last year's officers were very scattering; no one receiving over a dozen votes, and it would be quite uninteresting to publish the list of names. There were several "blanks," either wholly or in part; the only unanimous vote being that for manager. This must be interpreted as a unanimous vote of confidence in, and indorsement of all his official acts during the past year. He accepts it as such, and while he would have welcomed any good manager as his successor, the unanimity exhibited by the vote nerves him up to continue the battle and "fight it out on that line," cost what it may.

**The Austro-German Bee-Keepers' Association** meets this year in Troppan, Austria. We acknowledge the receipt of a very pressing invitation to be present, and would be glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity were it possible to do so—but that is out of the question, we are sorry to say. Mr. C. Ernst Muhlan, at Troppan, has also very kindly urged us to accept an invitation to make his residence our home during the convention. We should enjoy that very much, and it would be a great pleasure for us to renew the acquaintances made at the meeting of the Austro-German and other European conventions of seven years ago; but we dare not entertain the thought. We feel very sorry to decline, but it must be so, and we bow submissively to circumstances.

**The California Fruit-Bees Lawsuit** in San Bernardino, has been again decided against the bees. It was taken to the Superior Court on an appeal, and Mr. Bohn writes us that his attorney says that the decision really beats the respondent as well as the appellant, and that it will probably rest there. We have advised Mr. Bohn to make no move unless the fruit-men make such necessary. They expressed considerable surprise that the National Bee-Keepers' Union had a hand in the suit, and we imagine they will not be so anxious to fight the whole fraternity as they were to annoy one member of it. The expenses of the suit and appeal have amounted to \$384.50; of this the Union has paid one-half and Mr. Bohn the other half. We shall now let the matter rest, unless the fruit-men make a stir. We have not yet received the judge's decision. When it comes we will publish it.

Mr. Bohn remarks thus concerning some of the advice that has been offered by some of our correspondents:

As to Mr. Heddon's article, where he speaks of compromise, I think I can stand the test in this case. I have allowed these very fruit-growers to run two large irrigating ditches through different parts of my place, without charging them any damages. As to Mr. Hutchinson's article about bees troubling grapes but for a few days, it is a mistake, as there are two crops to dry. In from ten to twenty days of the first drying, the second comes. The latter dries in from fifteen to thirty days, if they dry at all, which they do not always do. I have known them to be stacked up ten trays high for a week at a time on account of foggy and rainy weather, until they resembled a grape skin full of fermented juice and were thrown away.

So I, recognizing the impossibility of confining my bees to keep them from the fruit, offered to remove my bees if they would buy my place, asking them but one hundred dollars more than I paid for it two years before. They then offered me twenty-five dollars less than my price, at the same time making use of this bluff, that I could not keep bees on the place anyway, when I told them that I thought I could, and that I would keep them there as long as the law allowed me to do so; saying also that if I could not keep them there I could not keep them anywhere lawfully.

**Sending Queens to Canada** by mail is a matter that may be arranged in the new treaty soon to be made between the United States and Canada. On page 459 the Hon. N. J. Hammond, Congressman from Georgia, promises to aid us in getting the matter straightened out.

The *Canadian Bee Journal*, in its last issue, promises to see that no obstructions are made on the Canadian side. Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, of the Toronto postoffice, says that he finds nothing to hinder bees from being sent in the mails, when coming from the United States. He also says that the Inspectors of Customs there have not been notified of any restrictions, etc. He has also written to the Canadian Postal Department about it, and has received this reply:

SIR:—I have to inform you that the Department does not object to the bringing of queen-bees into Canada by mail, provided they are put up in such a way as to guard against their causing any inconvenience or damage in the handling of the mail.

This shows that the trouble comes from the over-officiousness of the officials on this side of the line, which we expect will soon be over-ruled, by the influences already brought to bear on them—the National Bee-Keepers' Union and its friends.

**Earthquakes in New Zealand.**—On June 9, the natives of Faranza, Auckland, were awakened at 2 a.m. by repeated vivid flashes of lightning, which continued at rapid intervals up to 4 a.m., when a tremendous earthquake occurred, followed quickly by others. The earthquakes continued to follow one another in quick succession up to 7 a.m., when a leaden-colored cloud was observed advancing from the south, spreading out until it covered the sky. While still moving it burst with the sound of thunder, and shortly after showers of fine dust began falling. An exchange says:

The severity of the shocks led many of the people to believe that the island would sink into the sea. The sensation experienced is said to have been fearful beyond description. Immediately after the first shock the inhabitants rushed frantically in all directions. When the second shock came the entire country for miles around was lit up by the glare from a volcano which had suddenly burst into activity. The scene was as grand as it was awful. Huge volumes of smoke, illuminated with flames, simultaneously burst forth from a range of mountains over sixty miles in length, and above the smoke could be seen huge masses of fire resembling meteors rushing through the sky.

For the first time in tradition the extinct volcano of Ruapeha was awakened into activity. The entire country, over an extent of 120 miles long by 20 in breadth, was nothing but a mass of flame and hot, crumbling soil, which in places rose to the height of 4,000 feet, capped at the highest point by the Tekopha Geyser, said to have been one of the grandest in the world.

Numerous small villages were totally destroyed. Wairoa was covered to a depth of ten feet with dust and ashes. One hundred and seventy persons are known to have lost their lives. The loss of cattle starved to death from the destruction of pastures by the dust is very heavy, and great distress exists throughout all the Auckland Lake district. In most cases where bodies were found they were dead.

**Signor Agostino Mona**, one of the most extensive queen-breeders of Italy, died at Bellinzona, Tessin, Italy, on May 28, 1886, after a short illness. Signor Mona was a distinguished apiarist, and a noted author. He was a pains-taking student of apicultural science, and a professor of languages—speaking fluently French, German and Italian. Signor Mona was known quite extensively a quarter of a century ago among the apiarists of America, as the breeder of many of the imported queens which were then received on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. What a change—a quarter of a century makes! How many of those who were then prominent in the apicultural world, have passed beyond the stage of action!

**"A Mountain of Strength"** is what the *Canadian Bee Journal* calls the "National Bee-Keepers' Union." In the last issue of that paper, the editors remark thus:

That the Bee-Keepers' "Union" is in itself a mountain of strength to the bee-keepers of the United States, is a fact beyond dispute. The postal laws were so construed during the past month that a few bees were not permitted to go with the queen by mail, and this meant nothing more nor less than that the traffic in "queens by mail" was put an end to. Thanks to the "Union" and the efforts of one or two influential gentlemen outside, the barrier has now been removed, and the necessary attendants allowed transmission along with the queen.



AND

## Replies by Prominent Apiarists.

[It is useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—ED.]

## Ants and Shading Hives.

**Query, No. 280.**—1. What harm do ants in bee-hives? 2. Is there any danger of having too much shade for bees under spreading beech-trees where the sun only reaches the hives very early in the morning and late in the evening?—W. J. A.

1. See answer to Query, No. 279. 2. I think not.—G. L. TINKER.

1. They annoy the bees when the hives are opened. 2. I cannot say, but I think not.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

1. None at all, but they bother the apiarist. 2. No, if they have a good flight-passage.—DADANT & SON.

Ants do not injure my bees so far as their prosperity is concerned, but it makes bees cross and disagreeable when annoyed by the presence of ants.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I cannot say that they do unless they consume some honey. I think they act as scavengers, I have kept them away by putting tansy in and around the hives.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. See answer to Query, No. 279. 2. Not during June, July or August, but I would not like it in the spring or fall. I use and prefer a movable shade.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. The small ones do no harm except to annoy the apiarist. One kind of our large black ants will gnaw into the wood of the hive, and if molested they will fasten to the bees' legs so securely that the bees cannot get rid of them. This kind of ant I kill when they are found. 2. Bees thrive better in the sun. Too much shade is a detriment.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Ants have been plentiful in my apiary at times, but have never harmed strong colonies, as I could see. 2. I prefer a board for shade, but I do not think that trees will do any harm in the heated season. In winter they will probably do no harm as the bare limbs will not shade the hive to any extent.—J. E. POND, JR.

1. Usually they do little or no harm. In the South, however, they are said to worry bees, and sometimes even to kill the queen. I keep them away as given in Query, No. 279. By using poisoned syrup in a vessel so made

that ants can enter it, but not bees, the ants are easily killed. 2. I believe that shade-boards are better. Such shade as mentioned makes it too damp.—A. J. COOK.

1. They crawl over one's hands and bite when opening the hive; they also bite the bees. At other times they seem to do no harm. 2. I have had hives become moldy from too much shade. The hives may be kept so cool that more bees must stay at home to keep up the heat of the hive than if the sun shone on the hives longer.—C. C. MILLER.

## Getting Rid of Laying Workers.

**Query, No. 281.**—What is the best way to get rid of a laying worker when it once becomes established in a hive?—L. J. M.

Introduce a good fertile queen by caging her 48 hours.—A. J. COOK.

Break the colony up and establish a new one, is the quickest and cheapest in the end.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Give a comb or two of brood and the adhering bees, and introduce a queen.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Put in a small swarm, queen and all, or introduce a cheap queen.—DADANT & SON.

This is quite a long story; two efficient methods are given in my book, "Success in Bee-Culture."—JAMES HEDDON.

Keep the bees supplied with all the brood they can cover till they rear a queen; or unite them with a colony having a good queen.—C. C. MILLER.

Take the frames a few rods away, shake off all the bees, and give them empty combs with one of young brood in all stages if possible; or better still, give them a queen or a queen-cell ready to open.—H. D. CUTTING.

Remove the combs with bees adhering to your comb-box, and supply their place with two or more frames of hatching brood with accompanying bees. Now carry the combs in the comb-box a few rods away, and shake the bees down on the ground and let them shift for themselves. I have never seen this plan fail. They will now accept a cell or queen as readily as any other colony or nucleus.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If desirable to save the colony I should change places with a strong colony and give a fertile queen. Where but few bees are left, I should take away the combs if it was not convenient to unite them with two or more nuclei. This latter plan never fails, but the queen must be introduced in the usual way by caging.—G. L. TINKER.

I have had experience with only one laying worker, and I got rid of that one by introducing a queen to the colony. Probably the best way is to break the colony up, giving a frame of comb and adhering bees, each to

as many colonies as there are frames.—J. E. POND, JR.

## Queens Mating in the Hives.

**Query, No. 282.**—Will queens leave the hive with swarms before they are fertilized? 2. If their wings are clipped at the time of swarming, will they mate in the hive?—T. A.

1. Yes. 2. No.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. Yes.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. Yes. 2. No.—G. L. TINKER.

1. Yes. 2. No.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Yes. 2. I think not.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

1. Yes. 2. No.—DADANT & SON.

1. Yes. 2. Not generally.—A. J. COOK.

1. Yes. 2. No.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Yes, all after-swarms have virgin queens. If you clip their wings before they are mated they will never mate in the natural way. They never mate in the hive—never.—G. W. DEMAREE.

The fecundated queen leaves with the prime swarm; a second swarm always has an unfecundated queen. If the so-called second-swarm does not issue till its queen has mated with a drone, that swarm is a prime swarm, although the second one out of the same hive.—J. E. POND, JR.

## Home Market for Honey.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Anyone intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a Binder for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us four subscriptions—with \$4.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.



## CORRESPONDENCE

**Explanatory.**—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark ⊙ indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ⊙ north of the center; ⊙ south; ⊙ east; ⊙ west; and this ⊙ northeast; ⊙ northwest; ⊙ southeast; and ⊙ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Extra Colonies or Manipulation, Which?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Not long ago a friend from the eastern part of this State wrote me that he was going to keep more bees than he had formerly kept, and do less work with them, for he believed that double the number of colonies would give him fully as much if not more honey than he had been getting, even if he did not manipulate them at all. He said that he believed that the system of management which I recommended caused a greater amount of extra labor and manipulation than there was any use of, and henceforth he should adopt exactly the reverse of what I gave in the bee-papers, and put more bees into his field, so that he would get the same amount of surplus as before, with very little labor. All that would be required would be the investing of a little more capital in the shape of hives, etc.; that I was falling behind the times, and soon would be, if I was not already, the only one who would work on the plan he had previously used.

I have not quoted his words, but I have given the substance of his letter. As this came from a friend who was well meaning toward me, it behooved me to consider the matter a little, and if I were on the wrong track to get right. After carefully looking the matter over I believe that there is one item regarding these extra colonies which the advocates of it forget, that is great enough to more than pay for the manipulation, so that the investing of capital in more hives for the extra number is worse than thrown away. The item I allude to is that each of the extra colonies put in a field in order to secure the honey-secretion from a given area with but little or no manipulation, costs at least 60 pounds of honey each year to support. The question is, which is the cheaper, a little extra manipulation, or the extra colonies, hives, etc., and the honey that they consume?

Suppose that 100 colonies produce an average yield of 50 pounds each, and by so doing secure all the nectar in a field, year by year. This will make 5,000 pounds of surplus as our

share of the field, while each of the 100 colonies will use 60 pounds, or 6,000 pounds as a whole, as their share to carry them through the year. Thus we fail to get one-half of the honey from our field, by employing an extra number of colonies.

On the other hand, if we employ the "manipulation" or economy plan, which our English friends do, of getting the same amount of produce off an acre of land that we Americans do from three or four, we shall find our statement thus: 11,000 pounds is the product of our field; 50 colonies are all that are needed with good manipulation to get it. Then 50 colonies must use 3,000 pounds of this for their support, leaving 8,000 pounds for the manipulator. It will be seen that the manipulator gets 3,000 pounds of honey for his manipulation, and uses little if any more time than he would use on the 100 without manipulation; hence from the stand-point of overstocking a field, my system is 3,000 pounds ahead of my friend's plan of keeping an extra number of colonies. The same holds good, be the number kept great or small.

A man can care for one-half the number of colonies on my plan as easily as he can for double the number on my friend's plan, and this same one-half will give the apiarist as good results in dollars and cents as will the whole of my friend's, and save the extra honey consumed by the extra one-half of the number of bees, as clean gain to the bee-keeper. This is not mere fancy, but facts which the success of the two plans prove, as will be obvious to all who have closely watched the reports in our bee-papers for the past ten years.

My friend says that I am the only one, or soon will be, who is working on my plan, and that I am falling behind the times—as if that detracted from it. I care not whether I am behind the times or ahead of them, so long as my plans give me a larger yield of honey for the colonies kept and labor performed, year after year, than do the plans of those who recommend keeping an extra number of colonies with little or no manipulation.

While at a large bee-convention not many years ago, as the proprietor of a large apiary (which numbered nearly 1,000 colonies) was telling of his plans of working, a man sitting by my side kept whispering to me. I chided him and asked him if he was not anxious to hear the plans adopted by so large an apiarist. His reply was, "Why should I care for his plans so long as I succeed in getting on an average each year more honey from my 200 colonies than he does from his thousand. Two hundred colonies properly worked will give more honey to the apiarist than 1,000 will not so worked." I could quote others who I know are working on the same plan that I do, believing that by so doing they can secure the greatest amount of income with the least capital and labor, but that would not necessarily help the plan any.

I ask no one to use any of the plans that I give in the bee-papers, unless he or she chooses, for the matter of

being alone has little weight with me. I simply give the plans I use to accomplish given results, and all are free to use them or let them alone, as they see fit; neither do I give them because I have a supply business back of them that needs bolstering up, for I manufacture no supplies for sale, but I give them to others as part payment for the debt I owe to those who wrote years ago, and to whose writings I owe the success I have had in bee-culture.

My plans are often called expensive, and my hive and fixtures complicated; but I believe there is as little labor and cash outlay by my plan of producing \$1,000 worth of comb honey as any plan in existence. As proof, I will say that from less than 50 colonies of bees (spring count) I have cleared over \$1,000 each year, for the past 13 years, taken as an average. I have not hired 13 days' labor in that time in the apiary, nor had any apprentices or students to do the work for me, although I have had many applications from those who wished to spend a season with me. Besides my labor with the bees I take care of my garden and a small farm (29 acres); have charge of my father's estate; run my own shop and steam engine, sawing sections, hives, honey-crates, etc., for myself and neighbors; write for seven different papers, and answer a host of correspondence.

The old saying is, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and so I now say, as I have said before in these columns, that all I have to recommend the plans I use, is the success attained by them.

Borodino, ⊙ N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Does Bee-Keeping Pay? etc.

J. H. ANDRE.

This question is often discussed at conventions and by apicultural papers, and probably no avocation has so much difference in opinions in regard to profit and loss as bee-keeping; also, if we look into the wide range of circumstances to be taken into consideration in answering this question, we do not wonder at the various opinions in regard to it.

First of all in bee-keeping, is a place for an apiary easily accessible to and fro for the bees, not blocked with trees or buildings. Some may succeed well in such places, but they would succeed far better if the bees were given a free chance. Second, is a place sheltered from high winds? Third, is there an outlying pasturage? and if possible to the westward, for bees will not thrive as well that have to go eastward for their supply of stores, as nearly all of our heavy showers are from the west, and bees that go eastward do not get warning at all times to reach the hive and are caught in the storm; and if late in the day and a cold night many die. Add to these a skilled apiarist, and in a good season success is certain.

I quite often hear the expression, "Why, John, your bees do well. You

make bee-keeping pay. Well, there is more money in bees for the same amount invested than anything else in the world." O, blissful ignorance! I have tried it and know that if my health would admit I could make more chopping cord-wood, peeling tan-bark, hewing railroad ties, or any branch of farming. And bee-keeping is no easy work either; but there is one thing about it for one in poor health, the work, with the exception of marketing honey, is *all at home*; but to the one who intends to start in bee-keeping to get rid of work, let me say, do not start at all; it is the most weary, watching occupation of any I ever tried. Making maple sugar in the backwoods, and carrying sap by hand, is fun by the side of bee-keeping. Only for experimenting I should have quit before this; as it is, I keep only a few colonies. The poison left in the system by the stings of the bees, I am satisfied sow seed for many diseases, especially of the nerves.

Two years ago a neighbor called on me one evening accompanied by his wife, and said: "My wife wants me to purchase some bees, and has persuaded me to come and see you as to how the business pays." "This man was a blacksmith by trade, and I quickly answered, "It will not pay you." He seemed greatly surprised until I explained that the grim and dirt necessary to his occupation the bees would not like, and his customers would not like to wait for him to attend the bees, either, when they were in a hurry. He concluded that he did not want any bees.

#### MARKETING HONEY.

One of the greatest curses upon bee-keeping is the holding of honey by some until fall or spring. I went to market with my first lot of honey on June 20, and had hard work to dispose of it on account of so much old honey. Now it might just as well be shoved through as to keep the market full of old honey, and one year's product putting a curse on the next.

Some prefer a few sections in a case well filled with honey, instead of a case full of sections half-filled with comb; I will take the latter every time, two to one, for early honey the next season.

In my article on page 408, third column, and in the ninth and tenth lines, it should read "an easy prey for worms," instead of "for swarms."

Lockwood, ♀ N. Y.

New York World.

#### Description of the Carniolan Bees.

FRANK BENTON.

The bees of Carniola are noted for their great gentleness. They only rarely resent manipulation, and need very little smoke to subjugate them. It might be thought that they were lacking in pronounced qualities, but on the other hand, they show decided traits peculiar to themselves and accompanied by distinctive markings,

and are therefore as justly entitled as any bees found in Europe to be called an established race.

The typical, select Carniolan queen has a deep copper or bronze-colored abdomen, thorax thickly set with gray fuzz, large, strong wings and a large, stout-looking body. Carniolan queens are larger, on the average, than those of any other race, having especially broad abdomens. Some queens are quite dark, even attaining with age a shining jet color. Such queens, though themselves resembling queens of the common race, do not produce bees in any way inferior to other Carniolan queens. Also pure Carniolan queens are occasionally met with which are as yellow as Italians; yet they invariably produce workers and drones which are distinctively Carniolan.

In all parts of Carniola some queens are found which produce bees having the first segment of the abdomen somewhat rusty-red in color, and they are as often seen among the finest and most prolific queens as among those of any other grade. Nevertheless, variation in color and quality is less with Carniolans in their native land than with Italians in Italy. Yellow workers are not found in Carniola, while black bees—natives, too, are not imported—exist in Italy. The remarkable size and general bronze color of Carniolan queens, in contrast with the grayness of their progeny, make it easy to find them on the combs. They are exceedingly prolific, and herein lies one of the very valuable qualities of this race.

The drones are veritable "gray-coats," and stout, active fellows, having especially large wings.

Carniolan workers are silver-gray in color, large-bodied and strong-winged. The thick fuzz of the abdomen is disposed in light-colored bands, and as dark drab is the ground color of the bee the effect is a decidedly ringed appearance.

The following are the good qualities of the Carniolans: 1. The race is a prolific, well-established one. 2. The workers are gentler than any other bees. 3. They submit more readily than other bees upon the application of a small amount of smoke. 4. They are excellent comb-builders, and their sealed combs are of snowy whiteness. 5. They gather very little propolis. 6. Colonies in a normal condition are vigorous defenders of their hives. The workers are the largest bees of the species *Apis mellifica*, and their individual strength is greater than of other honey-bees. 7. Carniolans cluster very compactly and quietly, and winter remarkably well. 8. Queens, workers and drones are more beautiful than those of common bees.

Their faults are, so far as I know: 1. When made queenless they are thrown into great excitement and neglect at first to defend their hives well. 2. They are slightly more disposed to rob during honey-dearths, than are Italians, though far less troublesome in this respect than blacks, or Italians crossed with blacks.

Some might be disposed to bring up as a grave fault the disposition which

Carniolans frequently show to cast numerous swarms. I believe this disposition in any race depends almost entirely upon the prolificness of the queens; in fact it is, with all races, greater in proportion as the queens are prolific. Prolificness in queens is the bee-keeper's corner-stone. Swarming is nature's escape for the surplus strength of the colony, and the bee-master has but to direct this force. Whoever cannot do this, is not a master in the art. This, to some, seemingly "bad trait" is preferable, therefore, to one of the most indispensable qualities—prolificness of queens—and is implied and properly included under the seventh point above.

It has been objected by people who claimed to have some knowledge of bee-keeping, and even to know a good deal about foreign races, that "they could not tell Carniolans from common bees." Such persons will find there is still something for them to learn. A number of writers have said that they could not be distinguished from the black bees only by an expert. This is not true of the ones I have seen. There is very nearly as much difference between them and "blacks" as there is between them and the Italians, and we think any child twelve years old would be made to see this as soon as its attention was called to it.

Even if this objection were sustainable it could not be regarded as a very grave fault. Color is quite a secondary matter as compared with qualities, and as regards the latter, I am satisfied the Carniolans are superior to all other European races of bees.

Munich, Germany.

For the American Bee Journal.

#### Apiculture and Political Economy.

WM. CAMM.

I was both surprised and disappointed in reading the answers to the query about taxing bees, on page 404. I had formed the opinion that bee-keepers, as a class, were above the average in general intelligence and in extracting ideas out of printer's ink; yet here are the "doctors" of the profession answering a question that connects their calling with all others, or with political economy, and answering it in total ignorance of the greatest revolution the world has ever known, in ignorance of the simplest fundamental principles which are fast becoming known and understood by thousands every day here in our own country.

It is hardly surprising that Messrs. Pond and Demaree should answer as they have done; for they belong also to the legal profession which walks backward and judges of everything by precedents and examples of the past. Mr. Heddon's talk about bees being degraded property because they are not taxed everywhere, reminds one of a young wife in one of the Danubian principalities, where it was the custom for husbands to exhibit their affection by beating their wives, and this young woman was crying be-



cause her husband did not love her well enough to give her a sound thrashing, though they had been married three weeks.

Here bees are not taxed, and I should "howl" if they were; for the avocation is only in its infancy and has not only many obstacles to overcome, but much prejudice to combat and ignorance to destroy. Where I first commenced bee-keeping, in Missouri, not only bees were not taxed but land planted to fruit was also exempt. So far as custom should guide or govern, the general rule has been not to discourage any new industry by taxing it, and certainly upon this ground alone, bees should be exempt from taxation. But a custom however venerable is not always based upon justice, and Mr. Demaree to the contrary notwithstanding; it is violation of the principles of human rights to tax bees or any other product of human labor; for there are but two things we can tax, and common sense tells us that labor should not be taxed and that land alone should be taxed. I would not give a snap of the finger for all the laws against adulteration, so long as we continue to set at defiance the very principles upon which the prosperity of all human society is based, and we shall continue to do this so long as bees, or anything that is the fruit of human care and industry is taxed anywhere in this broad land.

We have worn threadbare many of the themes which occupy the columns of our bee-periodicals, yet we have hardly touched our calling with a view of finding out its true relations to all others. If I wanted an illustration in disproof of the Malthusian theory, the silly, superficial idea that Heaven puts more human beings in this world than it can support, I should refer to the improvements in apiculture for the last ten years only. Every mouth to be fed, and every back to be clothed, that comes into this world, bring with them two hands and a brain, hence the limit of human intelligence and human endeavor. Look at our vocation for the last decade only, and who is bold enough to state where that limit is? "Well! well!" exclaimed a gruff old farmer the other day as he looked through my honey-room door, "Why, here are thousands of pounds of stuff that makes a man's mouth water to look at, all out of these little blossoms too, where I did not think there was a drop!" "Yes" I replied, "there is more in your land, more in nature's bounty everywhere than we have ever dreamed of in this scramble to live."

One of the things that attracted me to bee-keeping was that I could enjoy my natural rights, and not have my labor forestalled by some one laying claim to that which would have been here if he had never been born, and compelling me to pay for the pasturage of my bees.

"Look here! neighbor," said a large land-owner to me one day, "your bees suck on my white clover, and I have never received anything for it. Why don't you bring me some honey?"

"There are several hundred pounds in my honey-house waiting for you to come and get it," said I.

"Yes, yes, but you'll charge me for that," he replied.

"Only what it is worth to gather it," was my rejoinder.

"You would not have saved one drop of it, for you kept no bees, and you surely do not expect me to work for nothing and board myself because your pasture lies in the way of my bees."

Of course that man was silenced, and perhaps set to thinking; for barring improvements, made by the landlord and used by the tenant, it applied as much to producing corn or wheat on his land as it did to gathering honey. But while I enjoy immunity in this respect from that curse that circles the earth, as the fabled girdle encircled the waist of the mythical Pandora, yet I found it of no real advantage to me unless my customers enjoy their rights in their vocations as I did in mine. In other words, I found myself, after all, "in the same boat" with my fellow-laborers, and with them must either float or sink.

Following the advice so constantly given, I tried to make a home market for my honey. The community was almost a purely agricultural one, and even the towns within reach were supported by the farmers. When I went to a man who was reputed wealthy, he was almost sure to be close-fisted, and nine out of ten were sharp at bargaining, and not over scrupulous, for these were mainly the qualities that had enabled them to distance their fellows in the acquirement of wealth, and they would try to Jew me down without shame. Moreover, in the struggle for money they had contracted habits and tastes that were coarse and cheaply supplied. When I went to laboring men, who were far my best customers, they could not always buy if they would. "It's too high, though I love it." "My wages do not justify me in buying it." "I do wish I could afford it"—were common expressions, and I soon found that I must come down to the level of their wages, and work for as little as others.

Agricultural labor is more poorly paid than any other; and upon it all the mistakes and burdens in other classes are ultimately, yet inevitably, thrown; hence so many are driven into town and city, into trade and trickery; hence so many have to live like the Anglo-Saxon lived under his Norman master, when "bacon" remained Saxon, while "beef" and "mutton" became Norman, and I have an article for sale which they have long learned to do without. Wheat, too, has gone from 80 to 50 cents a bushel; butter is down to 5 and 8 cents a pound, and spring chickens 9 cents a pound; so honey must come down to a bare living on a good season, and less on a bad one.

I may speak reprovingly, but earnestly, and in the friendliest manner to all my brother bee-keepers—we must unite with others in changing conditions that make failures the rule

and successes the exception, or the natural advantage we enjoy in obtaining honey will be lost in disposing of it.

Murrayville, Mo. Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Hive Construction and Manipulation.

JAMES HEDDON.

If I am not mistaken but little has yet been placed before the public in any periodical concerning the merits and methods of using the new double brood-chamber hive. Most of the space given regarding the invention was relative to who owned the results of my labor, and as that is now pretty well settled, and it has been voted to sustain that settlement in the United States courts rather than bee-papers, I have only to deal with the merits and manner of properly constructing and manipulating the hive.

As near as I can estimate, about 200 bee-keepers are now using it to a greater or less extent, but of course no one's experience reaches back of the present season, except that of Mr. Hutchinson, my foreman, my students and myself. As we are now well into our third season's use of the hive, having been brought face to face with nearly or quite all of the advantages and disadvantages connected with its construction and use, and as I am almost daily in receipt of letters asking questions relative to the subject, I presume I am qualified to pen this article, which seems to be demanded, and is quite appropriate.

As the majority are already aware, the central points of invention are, having the brood-chamber divided in two or more parts horizontally, and the use of one-half bee-spaces for the purpose of inverting. A "bee-space" is known among bee-keepers as that space which will not only pass a drone, queen or worker, but in which the workers are less liable to place brace-combs and propolis, and which measures  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch, or that a trifle scant, and these correct spaces are all formed throughout by constructing the brood-cases, surplus-cases and honey-board with a half bee-space ( $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch) on each side, so that all are invertible, and at all times all bee-spaces are correctly maintained; all of which is fully described in my book.

My object in writing this article was to speak more fully of the merits than merits of the new hive. Like all other hives, it is not without its faults. In the use of it in the apiary I do not know just what to mention as objections. Whatever they may be, they are so small when compared to its superiority over any other hive that I have ever used, that it seems like "straining at a gnat" to attempt to name any. This is, however, by far from being the case, when we are considering the construction of the hive. It costs at least 25 per cent. more than our modified Langstroth, and to successfully carry out its peculiar and most useful

functions, the greatest accuracy in workmanship is required.

I am as willing as I am compelled to admit that this is no small objection to its introduction, yet I feel sure that its many other superior qualities will far over-balance this objection, and at the close of this season I look for a proportionately greater number of strong testimonials than any other late apicultural invention has elicited. I am looking for a small number of failures with its use, and I fully believe that every such failure may be credited to imperfect construction. I fear that in some of the hives sent out, notwithstanding our pains-taking, the bee-spaces are too deep, and in some there may have been a shrinkage in the frames, etc. I buy all of the frames, and have found it difficult to get them made as ordered. However, I am rapidly learning how to overcome these mechanical difficulties. My greatest fear is with reference to hives constructed by others.

I have cut all flat material from dry lumber, and at the same time shop-dried our pieces, after which they have been hand-worked to the exact width, and I consider this necessary to the best results. The hive is designed for handling very rapidly and with greatest ease, and to carry this out in practice accurate workmanship is required. Many have ordered one or two hives to "test." While they may, to some extent, test its functions, they will get no test whatever of the ease and speed of manipulation. This hive is altogether different from any other, as regards its management. A bee-keeper who is trained in all the movements required in handling suspended-frame hives, and who is daily handling many of them, will be hardly competent to test the claimed superiority of manipulation of the new hive, by the occasional use of one or two which will ever meet him as something peculiar, and which he is unused to. Two or three bee-keepers have each between one and two hundred of them in use, while others have considerable but lesser numbers, and these gentlemen will be able to tell us something which all will be bound to receive as evidence. Here, we are more and more pleased with the new hive as our experience with it enlarges.

Dowagiac, 9 Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Taxing Colonies of Bees.

E. B. SOUTHWICK.

I notice in the BEE JOURNAL of June 2, some answers to Mr. Blair's question on page 309—"Are bees taxable property?" Mr. Roberts of Iowa has given some quotations but none have any reference to the question asked. That bees are property I do not deny, but that they are absolute property I do most emphatically deny, and I claim that none but absolute property is taxable, without a special

law to that effect. For instance: Dogs are taxable when there is a special law to that effect; bees would be taxable under the same rule.

Some time since I tried to show that bees were property and as such for the damage they did, the owner was liable; and now there comes forth a California judge and in his charge sanctions what I had previously stated (see editorial on page 355.) Bees, as I had previously stated are only qualified property. Now the way is to find out if such property is taxable, and that can only be done by inquiring of the ablest and most learned in the law, and not those who have a mere surface knowledge of it. Inquire of one who knows the difference between absolute and qualified property.

Mr. Pond also has an answer to the question. Well, I would not mention it were it not for a hint that he gives, that if the "hue-and-cry" continues we may all have to pay taxes on our bees. Now, if bees are taxable I want them taxed; I want all absolute property taxed. There are many millions of property unjustly exempt from taxation now, a load that the honest taxpayer has to carry. I say let the "hue-and-cry" go on, not only in the bee-papers but in every paper in the Union, and every society, until every kind of absolute property be justly taxed.

Sherman, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Getting Law for Bee-Keepers.

W. A. PRYAL.

It seems to me that the only way for California bee-keepers to get ahead in lawsuits is for some bee-keeping-horticulturist to have one of his neighbor bee-keepers bring a friendly suit against him in the Superior Court, for say \$350, for damages, etc., done by the defendant's bees to the plaintiff's fruit. A suit like this could be easily arranged; the costs would not be much to try it before the court without a jury, and the losing party could appeal it to the Supreme Court, and then its decision would be final, and would be the law of the State, till reversed, or the legislature enacts differently. And, besides, the courts of other States would quote such a decision, and it would have great weight in other cases of a like nature.

The costs of such a suit let us say will be, for filing complaint, \$7.50; serving summons (this is a little high, but the bee-keepers may live quite a distance from the Court House, which will make the mileage of the sheriff "run up"), \$10. This would be all the costs up to the end of the trial, when the stenographer would want his fees for reporting, which are about \$10 per day—say 1½ days, \$15; entering judgment, \$5; \$37.50 would be the cost of the suit, not including witnesses at \$2 a day, and mileage, nor cost for serving subpoenas, as the parties may have some party other than an officer do this much cheaper

than an officer is allowed for such service.

By two persons like those named getting together, or, in fact, a number of bee-keepers meeting and selecting two such persons from their number, and have one of them, who is a fruit-raiser or grape-grower, bring action against the other for the cause already stated, the whole lot to "work the racket" for all it is worth, an interesting suit would be the result. Fifty dollars they could raise among themselves. They could easily find two ambitious young lawyers who would be willing to see the suit through for the "glory there is in it." (Let me whisper, California lawyers don't care much for the "glory" a case brings unless something else more substantial comes with it); still, I am sure there are to be found some very smart young attorneys who would gladly tackle such a suit and see it through if the parties were to pay all costs of the suit.

In appealing, the costs come a little higher: To the clerk of the Supreme Court for certifying to papers (this will be hardly necessary as the attorneys will be able to agree that they are correct, and so stipulate), say \$3; a couple of affidavits, say \$1.50; printing transcript on appeal, at 75 cents a page for pica (this is the Oakland price, though the usual rate is \$1), say 50 pages, \$37.50; filing transcript with the clerk of Supreme Court, \$15; printing briefs for both sides, say 12 pages each, at 75 cents, \$18; and other expenses, say \$10, making a total of \$125.

The costs may run a few dollars above these figures, but I think they may be kept within \$100. If the bee-keepers cannot stand the whole of this amount, they may call on the "Union" for the balance.

I would like very much that some bee-keepers would agree to fight this matter out on such a basis, and get the law so arranged that it would be plain sailing thereafter. One thing I would here state is, that it might take some two or three years ere a decision could be had in our highest court, as its calendar is now pretty lengthy. In the Superior Court a decision could be had in the course of a few months. Still, however, I am certain that as our Superior Court has had its machinery augmented this last year, it may in a year exhaust the calendar and be ready to take up a case soon after its being filed.

I see no reason why the course outlined above could not be pursued in some other State just as readily as in this State. Let the readers of the BEE JOURNAL look into the proposition and report. We want as many strong decisions in favor of the bee-keepers' rights as we can possibly get, and if bee-keepers can secure such ones by fair means let them do so, no matter if there are two or three pending in different States at the same time. New York, Massachusetts and California cases would be preferable, with perhaps an Illinois, Indiana or Ohio case thrown in.



Let us have more light on the subject. Speak out, you legal bee-keepers.  
North Temescal, Calif.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Extracting Honey—Some Observations.

C. W. DAYTON.

To-day I worked alone at the apiary in the country extracting honey. The amount taken was 706 pounds, and I also hived 3 swarms of bees.

I was surprised when I examined the record of three of the colonies from which I took honey. The record, dated June 8, says Nos. 6, 11 and 73, each had 8 combs of brood, and were ready for the upper story of combs for extracting. The stories were put on the hives of these colonies on June 9. The queen in No. 6 was confined in a "restrictor" on 6 empty combs at that time. On June 15, No. 6 and No. 73 were capping the honey in the upper story, so another story was added. On June 17 a story containing 6 combs in one end was added to No. 11. On June 22 another story was placed upon No. 6, making it four hives high. To-day the honey in these colonies being nearly all capped, I began to extract, taking 102 pounds from No. 6, leaving 15 pounds in the lower story; No. 73 yielded 78 pounds, with 20 pounds left in the lower story, and two combs from above, while in No. 11 there was about 25 pounds divided about equally in 23 combs, and which I considered too tedious a job to extract, except two combs which were about one-half filled.

Now as to brood: In No. 6 of course there could not be more than 6 combs, but they were entirely filled. No. 73 contained 7 combs of brood, which had a narrow line of honey along the upper edges; and as I use no excluding honey-boards, the queen of No. 11 had 23 of the 26 combs three-fourths full of brood.

The friction comes about in this way: Basswood is just beginning to blossom. I never knew it to last 15 days, much less last 37 days, as it would need to, that a little of that brood might gather honey. When basswood is gone our honey harvest is always ended. The situation is like this: As I do not want increase (if I did it would only make things worse) that brood is taking the money from my pocket in consuming honey; and I would feed it to the chickens if it were possible.

It is highly probable that the rearing of brood at that rate would make the difference in the honey-yield. Twenty pounds of honey to feed the overplus of brood above what was contained by the other colonies, and 40 pounds the bees might gather while caring for the brood, should not be too large. By this way of figuring I have already lost \$5 on the brood in that colony, and a very fair prospect of losing more is still before me.

In flying-bees these colonies appeared about equal, and none of them

had attempted to swarm. I did not describe them because they were better than others in the apiary, but more because they were examined to-day.

I am about to conclude that the bees never carry eggs to place in queen-cells when they have a queen to lay them; also, that the queen puts eggs into queen-cells of her own accord, and the bees direct the swarming; that when the bees do not swarm out the queen will destroy the cells a day or two before the young queens are ready to hatch, unless they are defended by bees; but the bees, I think, will not defend them if there is plenty of space for storing honey in the hive. If the cells happen to be in some out-of-the-way place not frequented by the queen, they are allowed to hatch, and in this way I have several times known an old queen and a virgin queen also to accompany the first swarm.

If the above is true, it will be seen that the queen may be confined to a few combs, and though there may be queen-cells built if there is plenty of room for the bees, she will be caused to destroy the cells for her own safety, checking swarming meanwhile, which would occur should a young queen hatch and "notes of war" be heard.

Bradford, Iowa.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the *American Bee Journal* one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal .....	1 00..	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture.....	2 00..	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine.....	2 00..	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1 50..	1 40
The Apiculturist.....	2 00..	1 75
Canadian Bee Journal.....	2 00..	1 75
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The 7 above-named papers .....	6 50..	5 50
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Farmer's Account Book.....	4 00..	3 00
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Heddon's book, "Success,".....	1 50..	1 40

"Don't Stop"—that is what many write to us about their papers, when their time is nearly out. One subscriber says: "It is not convenient for me to send the money now to renew my subscription. It runs out with this month; but don't stop sending it. I will get the money to you within three months." Such letters are coming every day, and so for the present we have concluded not to stop any papers until requested to do so.

The Convention History of America and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, will be clubbed for \$1.15.

Our Catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies will be sent to any one desiring to get a copy. Send name and address, plainly written, on a Postal Card for it.

## Local Convention Directory.

1886. Time and place of Meeting.
- Aug. 31.—Stark County, at Canton, O.  
Mark Thomson, Sec., Canton, O.
- Sept. 4.—Sheboygan Co., at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.  
Mattie B. Thomas, Sec., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
- Oct. 7.—Wis. Lake Shore Center, at Kiel, Wis.  
Ferd Zastrow, Sec., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Oct. 12—14.—North American, at Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. L. Dougherty, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Oct. 19, 20.—Illinois Central, at Mt. Sterling, Ill.  
J. M. Hambaugh, Sec., Spring, Ill.
- Dec. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Ypsilanti, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Getting Considerable Honey.—Will B. Robinson, Upper Jay, N. Y., on July 13, 1886, says:

We are getting considerable white clover honey this season. I commenced the season with 8 colonies of black bees, and have had only three swarms as yet, but they each gave me a 25-pound case of honey before they swarmed, and they are now at work in the sections. If basswood turns out good, we will have a bountiful harvest.

Long Honey-Flow, etc.—W. M. Woodward, Custer, Ills., on July 13, 1886, writes:

Clover is still yielding honey after almost seven weeks. I have almost 1,000 pounds stored now, when all is finished off, and more coming, to all appearance. I have increased my apiary from 17 to 48 colonies, and nuclei that will easily build up. The early heart's-ease is opening out, and will be sufficient, I think, to carry the honey-flow through until frost, with good weather. I expect to get 150 pounds of clover honey from one colony of black bees. The Albinos have not done well. They do nothing but swarm, having swarmed twice all around. The Syrians have not swarmed, and are now piling in the honey. They are the best bees I have seen in every way, except that they cap their honey so thin that it shows through badly.

Very Dry Weather.—F. Roulo, Portville, N. Y., on July 12, 1886, says:

I commenced in the spring with 100 colonies, and increased them to 179 full colonies and 18 nuclei; the most of them contain 6 frames. I have taken, so far, 2,600 pounds of honey. It is very dry now. Basswood has commenced to blossom, but the bees work only a little while in the morning and toward night. I produce mostly comb honey.

**Viper's-Bugloss.**—Adam H. Wallbridge, Jr., Bellville, Ont., on July 13, 1886, writes:

Within the last four years there has appeared here a plant or weed the name of which I do not know, but it is visited by bees constantly in preference even to white clover. It must be an excellent honey-plant. Is it the rag-weed? This is the only thing I can liken it to, yet it does not exactly answer the shape of the flowers on that plant. Would you be kind enough to favor me with the name of the plant, and if convenient its value as a bee-plant?

[The plant sent by Mr. Wallbridge, is viper's-bugloss, or *Echium vulgare*. Gray says it is a troublesome weed in Virginia, but rare in the North. I think I have heard Mr. D. A. Jones say that he considered this one of our best honey-plants, and I well remember seeing it entirely covering the waste places about one of his beeyards. It is a large plant with dense blue flowers, and with its near relative, borage, seems to secrete in "rain or shine."—A. J. COOK.]

**Discouraging Prospects.**—Ira Barber, De Kalb Junction, N. Y., on July 12, 1886, writes:

The prospect is that the crop in this locality will be a perfect failure. There has been quite a fair amount of clover, but it has only secreted just enough honey to give bees a living, and a light start in the sections. Basswood has been in bloom nearly a week, but so far there has been no honey in the flowers, and it must secrete honey soon or we will not get any of the sections filled. Swarming has been the lightest that I have ever known, as only 8 colonies have cast swarms in my yard of 140 colonies. My opinion now is that the outlook for surplus honey from this locality this year will not lower the market price of honey in the cities very much.

**Bees in Florida.**—John Y. Detwiler, New Smyrna, Fla., on July 2, 1886, reports:

Bees are comparatively idle, so far as external appearance of the hives are concerned. Prospects seem favorable for a heavy bloom of the cabbage palmetto later. So far I have not observed any mangrove bloom. For several days I have been engaged in clearing a piece of mangrove marsh near my residence. I find nearly half of the larger trees killed to the root, and the balance throwing out sprouts from the body several feet from the ground. I have not the least doubt but that in two years from now, our supply of bloom from that source will be more than sufficient for all the colonies on the coast.

**Teasel Honey.**—C. A. Camp, Painesville, O., on July 2, 1886, writes:

It has recently come to light through private sources, that Mr. Doolittle's success of \$1,000 per year from less than 100 colonies of bees, comes from teasel, which is cultivated. Now of what worth is his experience to any one who does not raise or have teasel? And why has he not told the world where his honey came from? I have written to the other bee-papers about the teasel matter. Probably there is not 10 square miles of teasel in the United States.

[Mr. Camp must have been sleeping while so much has been said about "teasel for honey" in the bee-periodicals. It has been well understood that Mr. Doolittle's honey crop came from "teasel" for several years; but lately it has been of but little value because of its being killed in winter so easily, and its consequent unreliability as a crop. In 1877 he was awarded the "Thurber Gold Medal" on honey from "teasel," and it was so stated at the time in all the bee-papers, and we here re-produce the



engraving of teasel which we then used in the BEE JOURNAL in publishing the account of that medal award. It is not, and never has been a "secret," and we cannot imagine where Mr. Camp has been during the past decade, not to have known it.—Ed.]

**My Experience with Bees.**—A. B. Colquhoun, Blooming Prairie, Minn., on July 5, 1886, writes:

On July 4, 1885, I obtained a young but fine colony of Italian bees. They went to work immediately, and by fall had 30 pounds of surplus honey gathered, but I only took half of it out until spring. I put them in the cellar on Dec. 3, and took them out on the 12th of last April. I cleaned the dead bees out of the hive every week or two during the winter, and I think half of them died, but they were

pretty strong in the spring. I have obtained 20 pounds of nice honey, gathered this spring from the willows, dandelions and white clover. They swarmed five times, but the last swarm was so small that I caught the queen and returned the swarm to the old hive, so that I have five good colonies. Being afraid that the old colony might swarm again, I looked over the frames and found as many as a dozen queen-cells, all of which I cut out, as well as a lot of drone-comb, and placed them so that I could see whether the bees would build drone-comb again or not, and I find that they are not; they are building it up with worker-comb instead. My first swarm came out on June 14; the next on June 24; the next on June 26; the next on June 27; but the old colony is still pretty strong. In the hive of the second swarm I had strips of foundation about an inch wide stuck all along the frames. I had a glass in one side of the hive so that I could see what they were doing. They commenced to work on the other side of the hive, and have some of the combs built pretty nearly down, and I have been watching, and they have not built one bit of drone-comb yet.

**Abundant Yield.**—Wilson Sherman & Son, Chester Centre, Iowa, on July 12, 1886, write:

There has been an abundant yield of honey through central Iowa this season. Our bees have done the best this season that we ever have had bees do since we commenced keeping bees. We commenced the spring with 20 colonies, increased them to 28, and obtained 3,400 pounds of white clover honey. I do not think we will have a very large fall crop, as we have not had a good rain for two months.

**The Season in California.**—S. M. W. Easley, Newbury Park, Calif., on July 3, 1886, writes:

The honey season for this part of Southern California is now over. The production was much less than was expected. The early warm weather in January and February, and the cold in March and April, and then no rain in May or June, has made the honey yield one-half or two-thirds less than in 1884. I moved my bees last year when they were full of brood and honey, and lost nearly one-half; and what I had left was in poor condition. I started with 280 colonies and increased them to 624, which I expect to reduce to 500 by uniting, as the season has turned out so dry. My yield per colony has been 98 pounds of extracted honey. The average yield of 2,000 colonies in this part of Ventura county, has been 124 pounds. My yield per colony was 317 pounds for 1884. Last year I took no honey, except four tons that I left in the supers in 1884. As you can see by the market report, honey is very low in San Francisco, though I think prices are likely to come up soon.



**Bees in the Mails.**—H. Walter McWilliams, Griffin, Ga., on July 8, 1886, writes:

In regard to shipping queen-bees I have received the following through the untiring efforts of N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, a personal friend of mine:

"Hon. N. J. Hammond, House of Representatives.—Dear Sir: Yours of June 24 is received. In regard to queen-bees mailed at Griffin, Ga., I will say that it will be changed so as to read *queen-bees with necessary attendants*. I think this will obviate the difficulty. Will change next Guide. Yours, JOHN JAMESON, Supt."

Please give Hon. N. J. Hammond credit in the JOURNAL for this. He also informs me he will do all in his power for the above, in the new treaty with Canada.

[The thanks of bee-keepers are due to the Hon. N. J. Hammond for his efforts in their behalf. We hope that he will be able to help us also in the formulation of the new treaty with Canada. We cannot now send as much as a small electrotyping of a bee into Canada by mail. The trouble on the "line" is a very great annoyance in very many ways. We can mail many things to Europe more readily and cheaply than we can to Canada, even if we can do it at all. All this needs revision and improvement.—Ed.]

**Securing Worker-Comb in Brood-Frames.**—Jno. C. Gilliland, (15—24), Bloomfield, Ind., on July 8, 1886, writes:

The Hutchinson-Doolittle plan of securing worker-comb in brood-frames, without foundation, works like a charm. I use one section of the new Heddon hive with comb-foundation starters in each frame,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 inch wide, with queen-excluding honey-board above, and put on surplus boxes at the time of hiving swarms; part of the boxes containing full sheets and part only starters of foundation, and the bees build worker-comb in brood-frames and store as much in boxes as swarms hived on full frames of foundation in brood frames. You must be sure to put on the surplus-case at time of hiving, and not the next day or next week, as Chas. Mitchell did; as in that case they will only build drone-comb as his bees did. From experience with several colonies I do not believe that the young queen hatches until within an hour or so of the swarming of second swarms. I have opened several hives this season, one and two days after the queens began to call, to cut out queen-cells, and I found no queen out of the cell, but one or two with caps of cells partly cut off, and as soon as the frame was taken

out of the hive the queen would come out. I have also seen queens fly in one minute after coming out of the cell. The bees decide whether to swarm or not, and if swarming is the programme, they keep all queens in the cells until about ready to start. If they decide not to swarm they allow the oldest cell to hatch and then destroy the other cells. I had one colony of black bees in which the young queen was calling before the prime swarm issued, and, taking the frame containing the queen-cell, I made a new colony which has never swarmed, and this is the fourth summer since. The old colony swarmed about four weeks after division, and left for parts unknown.

**Honey-Dew from Oak.**—C. Theilmann, Theilmanton, Minn., on July 12, 1886, writes:

I send a few oak branches on which will be found honey-dew; also acorns which seem to be pierced by some insect, or else it is an overflow of the sap of the tree. My bees are working vigorously on both leaves and acorns, while basswood is still in bloom. I would like to know whether the honey on the leaves is "bug-juice" or louse honey, or Nature's own make. What causes the honey on the acorn? Please answer through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, as it will probably interest a great many bee-keepers.

[The nectar which seemed to stream out of the acorns and drop on the leaves came wholly, so far as I could learn, from acorns which were pierced by a caterpillar, probably a Tortricid or a Teneid. I do not know the moth that comes from these larvæ, but I should like to know. The acorns were being eaten by the larvæ, and probably the saliva of the insect acted as a ferment to change the starch of the acorn into sugar. The nectar then may be called sap from the nut, which owes its existence to the irritating presence of an insect. This nectar was in such quantities that it could easily be sampled, and I pronounced it very pleasant, as did several of our students. I could see no sign of plant-lice anywhere. We often read of bees getting honey-dew from oak. It would be interesting to know if it is always from this same source.]

In the third line from the end of my reply to Mr. Waller's question on page 442, for "trees" read *bees*.—A. J. COOK.]

**Bee-Cellar, etc.**—F. Roulo, Portville, Ind., on July 13, 1886, enquires thus:

1. Would it be safe to winter 100 colonies of bees in a bee-cellar mostly on the top of the ground? It is 18 feet square inside, and 7 feet from the ground to the upper floor in the

middle, and 4 feet under the eaves. The upper floor is arched, with a ventilator 5x6; a ventilator under ground of two 3-inch tiles. There is a bank of dirt 3 feet thick up to the eaves, and the rest is covered with 18 inches of sawdust and a board roof over it. I wintered 62 colonies of bees in it last winter. They wintered well; only one colony was dead when I took them out. 2. My bees are in Heddon hives. Would it be best to take the cover off and cover the frames with a piece of burlap before putting them in the cellar, and put a stick on the back part of the hive in piling them up, for ventilation? How thick should the stick be?

[1. Yes, I should prefer 100 colonies rather than less in a repository like the one you describe. When the weather is cold keep the temperature of the repository up, by closing the ventilators. Do not allow the mercury to go below 45° Fahr.

2. No, if I removed the cover I should replace something thicker and more non-conducting than "a piece of burlap." I believe that if you will experiment you will find that you will not need to remove the board covers at all. Give full lower ventilation.

In my reply to Mr. Weidman, on page 442, and closing on page 443, the last four words, "cells of full length," should read *comb foundation*.—JAMES HEDDON.]

**Bees Near a Railroad.**—A subscriber at North Manchester, Ind., asks the following:

A friend of mine who had been very successful with bees for 15 years, moved to town where he aimed to keep a few for his own use; but he was compelled to place them within 50 feet of a railroad track. The three years he has had them there have been followed with heavy winter losses, and loss of swarms in summer. Will they ever do well that close to the track?

[The above is replied to fully in the answers to Queries 198 and 199, page 100.—Ed.]

**Drouth in New York.**—A. Flag Robson, Italy, N. Y., on July 9, 1886, says:

The best prospect for years, of a large honey crop, is blighted by the drouth in this locality. Basswood yields scarcely a living for the bees; although there is a fair bloom on the same the bees seem to be taking a midsummer vacation.

By some oversight the address of M. & H. F. Coffin, Milton, Kentucky, in an advertisement, has been published for 3 or 4 times as N. Y., instead of Ky.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Issued every Wednesday by

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,**

PROPRIETORS.

923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

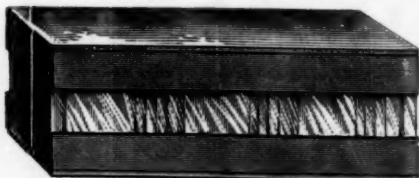
At One Dollar a Year.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Special Notices.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

**A New Crate** to hold one dozen one-pound sections of honey.—It has a strip of glass on each side, to allow the honey to be seen. It is a light and attractive package. As it holds



but one tier of sections, no damage from the drippings from an upper tier can occur. We can furnish the material, ready to nail, for 9 cts. per crate. Glass 1½c. per light, extra.

**Dr. Miller's Book**, "A Year Among the Bees," and the BEE JOURNAL for one year, we will club for \$1.50.

**Italian Queens.**—We can supply them by mail, postpaid, at the following prices: Untested, \$1.00; Tested, \$2.00; 6 Tested Queens for \$9.00. Orders filled at once.

**Bees for Sale.**—We offer to sell a few strong colonies of Italian bees, in ten-frame Simplicity hives, at \$6.00 each.

**Red Labels** for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have just gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

## System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

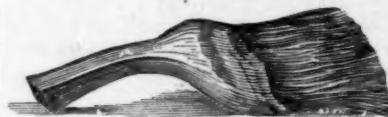
**Simmins' Non-Swarming System** is the title of a new English bee-book. The author claims that it will inaugurate a "new era in modern bee-keeping," and states that "it is based upon purely natural principles, and is the only system that can ever be relied upon, because no other condition exists in the economy of the hive that can be applied to bring about the desired result—a total absence of any desire to swarm." It contains 64 pages; is well printed and illustrated. Price 50 cents. It can now be obtained at this office.

Our stock of Simmins' pamphlet on Swarming is exhausted, with several orders unfilled. We have more on the way, and as soon as they come all orders on hand will be filled.

**The Western World Guide and Hand-Book of Useful Information**, contains the greatest amount of useful information ever put together in such a cheap form. The printing, paper, and binding are excellent, and the book is well worth a dollar. To any one sending us two new subscribers besides their own, with \$3, for one year, we will present a copy of this valuable book.

**Now is the Time to Join the Union.**—Let every bee-keeper send for a copy of the Annual Report and a Voting Blank—fill it up, and become a member. It is to the interest of every one to do so. The dues are only 25 cents a year; and it is intended only to call for one assessment (of \$1.00) each year. Send to this office for the Report and Voting Blank.

**Yucca Brushes** are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. As each separate fiber extends the whole length of the handle as well as the brush, they are almost indestructible.



When they become sticky with honey, they can be washed, and when dry, are as good as ever. The low price at which they are sold, enables any bee-keeper to have six or more of them, so as to always have one handy. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

Office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Monday, 10 a. m., July 13, 1886.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—The new crop of honey is coming forward quite freely, and looks well; demand is light, however, at 14 to 15c. Extracted, 5 to 7c. per lb.  
**BEESWAX.**—Scarce at 25c.  
H. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—The honey market is almost devoid of interest, more particularly in comb honey. We find quite a large stock carried over in dealers' hands, although our stock is small. What we have is dark and off grades, which leaves us in a good position for the coming crop. It is difficult to tell what prices will be, but reports received from nearly every section of the country, indicate that prices will be low. Present quotations are as follows: Fancy white comb in 1-lb. sections, 10½c.; buckwheat in 1 and 2-lb. sections, 5½c.; extracted white clover, 6c.; extracted, California, 4½c.; extracted, Southern, per gallon, 45 to 55c.  
**BEESWAX.**—23 to 28c.  
McCAUL & HILDEBETH BROS., 34 Hudson St.

### BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—One-lb. sections, white clover, 13½c.; 2-pound sections, 11½c. Extracted, 6½c.  
**BEESWAX.**—25 cts. per lb.  
BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—New honey is coming forward freely. The quality is exceptionally fine and the crop will be large. White to extra white comb, 9½c. Extracted, 4½c. for white; 3½c. for amber.  
**BEESWAX.**—22 to 23c.  
O. B. SMITH & Co., 423 Front Street.

### DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—New honey is coming in quite freely, and is bringing from 11 to 13c.  
**BEESWAX.**—Firm, at 25 cts. per pound.  
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—The demand for extracted honey has been very light of late, but it seems to be improving gradually for manufacturing purposes. There is considerable honey in the hands of commission merchants, and prices are very low—34 to 7 cts. per pound is the range of prices. Prices of comb honey are nominal.  
**BEESWAX.**—Arrivals are good and the demand fair. We pay 18½c. for fair to choice yellow.  
C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Ave.

### CLEVELAND.

**HONEY.**—Within the last two weeks honey has not sold so readily, owing to the near approach of the new crop and the uncertainty of the new prices. Best white, 1-lb., old honey moves slowly at 14 cts.; no demand for 2-lbs. Extracted, 6½c.  
**BEESWAX.**—22 to 25c.  
A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Our new crop is arriving freely and is very fine. Sales are slow and prices low. One-lb. white clover, 14c.; dark 1-lb., 10 to 11c.; 2-pound white clover, 12c.; dark 2-lb., 8 to 10c.; California 2-lb., white sage, 10 to 12c.; dark 2-lb., 8 to 9 cts. Extracted white clover, 5 to 6c.; dark, 3 to 4 cts. California white sage, 5 to 5½c.; dark, 4 to 4½c.  
**BEESWAX.**—20 to 22c.  
CLEMONS, CLOON & Co., cor. 4th & Walnut.

### MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—The demand is limited but the supply is very much better in quantity as well as quality. The new crop receipts are very fine. We quote: Choice white in 1-lb. sections, 15½c.; same in 2-lb. sections, 14½c.; dark, nominal, 10½c. Extracted, choice white in tin, 6½c.; same in barrels and kegs, 5½c.  
**BEESWAX.**—24 to 25c.  
A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—The prices of honey on this coast are now so low that producers can hardly make any profit, and a good many apiarists will quit the business if prices do not improve soon. The crop is large, and the quality of very choice quality. We quote 3½ to 4½c. in a jobbing way, and perhaps a trifle more; but if holders wish to force sales, lower prices must be taken. Comb honey sells slowly at 6 to 9c., but just now it is not the season for comb honey, and prices may improve.  
**BEESWAX.**—Is generally held at 22 to 23c. for average lots.  
SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.



## Convention Notices.

The Cortland Union Bee-Keepers' Association will hold a basket picnic at Little York, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1886. All interested in bee-culture, with their families, are cordially invited to attend and have a good time.  
D. T. SHATTUCK, Sec., Homer, N. Y.

The Illinois Central Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at Mt. Sterling, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 19 and 20, 1886.  
J. M. HAMBAUGH, Sec.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Dec. 1 and 2, 1886.  
H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

## Advertisements.

Will sell 400 full Colonies of Bees in lots to suit buyer; or will sell Apiaries already stocked up. Now is your time.  
Address, H. R. BOARDMAN, EA. TOWNSEND, Huron Co., O.  
28A1t

COLONIES of Italian Bees in 10-frame hives at \$5.00; Tested Queens at \$1.25; Untested Queens at 75 cts.; 2-frame Nucleus (no queen), \$1.50; three-frame Nucleus (no queen), \$2.00. Address, OTTO KLEINOW, (Opp. Ft. Wayne Gate), DETROIT, MICH.  
28A1t

ROOTS' Simplicity and CHAFF HIVES, Dadant's Celebrated Comb Foundation, Frames, Sections, Smokers, and a full line of Supplies constantly on hand.  
Address, E. R. NEWCOMB, PLEASANT VALLEY, Dutchess Co., N. Y.  
27A1t

ITALIAN QUEENS, by Return Mail, Tested, 1.00. Untested, 75 cents.  
28A1t GEO. STUCKMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

FINE Tested Italian Queens of this year's breeding, for \$1 each; Untested Queens only 65 cts. each, by return mail. Hives and Sections at rock-bottom prices.  
B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.  
29A1t

My 18 Annual Price-List of Italian, Cyprian Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty); also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses.  
H. H. BROWN, 1847t LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.

BEE-KEEPERS, before ordering your BEE APIARIAN SUPPLIES, Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue, sent free to any address.  
29-33-37 E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.

I CAN use a few thousand pounds of cheap Honey of good quality, if cheap. Address,  
H. R. BOARDMAN, EA. TOWNSEND, Huron Co., O.  
28A1t

HONEY-PAIRS.—As I will dispose of my honey crop by other methods, I offer my stock of 3-lb. Jones' Pairs at \$5.25 per 100. Several hundred of them are labeled, and the first orders will take the labeled ones. C. W. DAYTON, BRADFORD, IOWA.  
25A1t

## TWO HUNDRED

Select Tested Italian Queens!  
Large, Handsome and Extra-Prolific Queens  
\$1.50 Each, or Three for \$4.00.  
By return mail. Safe arrival guaranteed. Make Money Orders or Postal Notes payable at Salem, Mass.  
Address, HENRY ALLEY, 28A1t WENHAM, MASS.

## The Original BINGHAM Bee Smoker



Patented, 1878.

Bingham &amp; Hetherington Uncapping Knife.



Patented May 20, 1879.

BINGHAM SMOKERS and KNIVES have Revolutionized the Smoker and Knife Trade, and have made bee-keeping a pleasure and a success. They are the only lasting and satisfactory Smokers and Knives now used by experienced bee-keepers in Europe, Australia, Cuba, and America. They are covered by patents, and while they are always the best that can be made, they are also the lowest priced.

Prices, by mail, post-paid.

Doctor smoker (wide shield).....	3 3/4 inch.....	\$2.00
Conqueror smoker (wide shield).....	8 ".....	1.75
Large smoker (wide shield).....	2 3/4 ".....	1.50
Extra smoker (wide shield).....	2 ".....	1.25
Plain smoker.....	2 ".....	1.00
Little Wonder smoker.....	1 1/4 ".....	.65
Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knife, 2 inch.....		1.15

TO SELL AGAIN, apply for dozen or half-dozen rates. Address,

BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON,  
15A1t ABRONIA, MICH.

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Armstrong's Perfection  
CROWN HIVE

The brood-frames, honey-rack, and section-boxes are all **Reversible**.  
At the St. Joseph and St. Louis, Mo., Expositions in 1885, it took the first premium over several of the most prominent bee-hives now in use.  
Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Address,  
5D13t E. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.

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First-Class Goods at Low Prices.

A FINE LOT OF ITALIAN BEES For Sale Cheap.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Circular and Price-List.

J. C. SAYLES, 13D1t HARTFORD, WIS.

WE Make a Specialty of HONEY-LABELS, Section Cartons, Extracted Honey Packages, etc. Our large, 20-page Catalogue is free.

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## DR. FOOTE'S HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH,

HINTS AND READY RECIPES,

is the title of a very valuable book that gives a great amount of information, of the utmost importance to Everybody, concerning their daily habits of Eating, Drinking, Dressing, Sleeping, Bathing, Working, etc.

IT TELLS ABOUT

What to Eat, How to Eat it, Things to Do, Things to Avoid, Perils of Summer, How to Breathe, Overheating Houses, Ventilation, Influence of Plants, Occupation for Invalids, Superfluous Hair, Restoring the Drowned, Preventing Near-Sightedness,	Parasites of the Skin, Bathing—Best way, Lungs & Lung Diseases, How to Avoid them, Clothing—what to Wear, How much to Wear, Contagious Diseases, How to Avoid them, Exercise, Care of Teeth, After-Dinner Naps, Headache, cause & cure Malarial Affections, Croup—to Prevent.
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IT TELLS HOW TO CURE

Black Eyes, Bolls, Burns, Chills, Cold Feet, Corns, Coughs, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Dandruff, Dyspepsia, Ear Ache, Fevers, Feid Feet, Freckles, Headache, Hiccough, Hives, Hoarseness, Itching, Inflamed Breasts, Irr. Poisoning, Moles, Pimples, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Snoring, Stammering, Sore Eyes, Sore Mouth, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Sun-stroke, Stings and Insect Bites, Sweating Feet, Toothache, Ulcers, Warts, Whooping Cough, Worms in Children.

Price only 25 Cents. Sent by Mail, post-paid.

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We make the finest Honey-Sections in the World and make no exceptions. G. M. Doolittle says: "The last sections are just complete." James Heddon—"They excel everything in the line of perfect workmanship." Prof. N. W. McLain—"The sections excel anything I have seen heretofore." J. B. Mason—"Have received samples from all manufacturers who advertise in the bee-papers. I must say this is by far the nicest section I have ever seen." Jno. L. Janeway—"They seem perfect themselves so far as human workmanship can go." Sample for 2-cent stamp. Price-List of Sections, Hives, Syrio-Albino Queens and Bees, and other Apian Supplies, free.

Address, DR. G. L. TINKER,  
27D4t NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO

## ITALIAN QUEENS

BRED from purest and best working stock. I will fill a limited number of orders at the following prices: Untested, \$1.00 each; Tested, \$2.00 each; Selected for breeders, \$3.00 each. Good Hybrid Queens, when on hand, 50 cts. each.

G. W. DEMAREE,  
23D4t CHRISTIANBURG, KY.

## Stop, Read This!

12 Warranted Italian Queens, by return mail, \$8.00; 6 for \$4.25; single Queens 75 cts. each, after Aug. 1.  
Carniolan Queens at double the price of Italians. Address,

J. B. MASON & SONS,  
29A1t MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

## CLICKENGER &amp; HUFFMAN,

DEALERS IN PURE HONEY, BEE-SUPPLIES, &amp;c.

WE would say to the readers of the American Bee Journal that we are making a specialty of handling Pure Comb and Extracted Honey, Wood and Willow Ware, Bee-Supplies, &c. &c. Those looking for a market for Pure White Honey should address, CLICKENGER & HUFFMAN, (Telephone 797), 117 S. 4th St., COLUMBUS, O. 27A3t

## Sections and Berry-Baskets.

WE, the original inventors of the one-piece Sections and Berry-Baskets in any quantity. Please write for terms. M. & H. F. COFFIN, 28A4t MILTON, Trimble Co., KY.

**ALLEY'S QUEENS.**

READY JUNE 1, 1886.

WARRANTED Queens, by mail,..... \$1 00  
 " " " per 1/4 Doz... 5 00  
 SELECT " " each..... 1 25  
 " " " per 1/4 Doz... 7 00  
 TESTED " " each..... 1 50

By adding 50 cents to any of the above prices (except for warranted Queens), we will send the Handy Book, or a Drone and Queen Trap, by mail.

HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

**ROOT'S SIMPLICITY HIVES,**

Sections, Extractors, Smokers, Separators, &c., of Root's Manufacture, shipped from here at his prices.

Also S. hives of Southern yellow pine, and Bee-Keepers' Supplies in general. Also Bee-Books, Italian Queens, Nuclei and Colonies. Price List Free.

J. M. JENKINS, Wetumpka, Ala.

**A Year among the Bees,**

BEING

A Talk about some of the Implements, Plans and Practices of a Bee-keeper of 25 years' Experience, who has for 8 years made the Production of Honey his Exclusive Business.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Price, 75 cents, by mail. This is a new work of about 114 pages, well-printed and nicely bound in cloth. Address,

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**BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE;**

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10th Thousand Sold in Just Four Months!  
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More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher, Agricultural College, Mich.

**HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28**

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

**DOUBLE-WALLED**

Langstroth Hives

FOR WINTERING BEES ON SUMMER STANDS.

THEY are made identical and interchangeable with our Standard Langstroth Hives, as advertised and described in our Catalogue. All upper stories and surplus arrangements made by us will fit this double-walled brood chamber. Prices: Nailed, 50c.; in the flat, 35c. per hive, in addition to our prices of the Standard Langstroth. We also make our 7 1/4-inch Caps with a sloping or Cottage Roof, which is worth 20c. nailed and 15c. flat, in addition to the prices of the Standard Langstroth hive, which has a flat top.

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**Lewis' V-Groove One-Piece SECTIONS.**

Down, Down, Goes the Price!

First Quality White Basswood One-Pound SECTIONS—in lots of 500 to 3,000—\$4.00 per 1,000.

**Special Freight Rates**

If 3,000 or more are wanted, write for special prices delivered to you, freight paid by us.

**G. B. LEWIS & CO.,**

WATERTOWN, WIS.

April 15, 1886.

16Wtf

**EXCELSIOR HONEY EXTRACTORS**

In answer to frequent inquiries for Extractors carrying 3 and 4 Langstroth frames, we have concluded to adopt these two new sizes. The 3 frame basket is in a can of the same size and style as the 2 frame. The 4 frame basket is in the larger can, with the cone or metal standard for the basket to revolve upon, leaving room underneath the basket for 75 or 80 lbs. of honey. It will be complete, with covers, and in every way identical, except in size, with the \$16.00 Extractor, 13x20, which is intended for any size of frame.

Excepting with the \$8.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the canal leading to the honey gate, and moving sides in the Comb Baskets. The \$8.00 and \$10.00 Extractors have no covers.

For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches.....\$8 00  
 For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 " ..... 9 00  
 For 3 " 10x18 " ..... 10 00  
 For 4 " 10x18 " ..... 14 00  
 For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 " ..... 12 00  
 For 3 " 13x20 " ..... 12 00  
 For 4 " 13x20 " ..... 16 00

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923 &amp; 925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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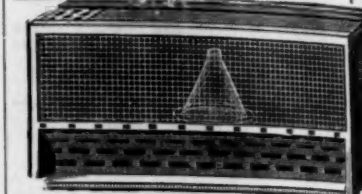
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